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and Southern Hotel.WASHINGTON, D. C.—Briggs House and Ebbitt
House.

TWELVE PAGES

The city controller has shown the
face of his ledger; now let him show the
other side.When Mr. Frenzel takes snuff, so to
speak, the News follows with a hysteria
of sneezing.Every passing day vindicates the
wisdom and patriotism of the Republic-
an Congress.REFORM is an unknown quantity in
the Democratic equation, but when the
problem is solved it is equivalent to
salary-grabbing.PUBLIC books and accounts should be
accessible for the information of the
public. Open the books.When the country enjoys general
prosperity the Republican party is at its
best. This is a Republican year.The capacity of the army of wage-
earners of the country to buy the prod-
ucts of the farm and factory insures
good times all round.The Sullivan outfit is panicky; now if
every tax-payer and every Republican
will take a hand in the canvass the com-
bine will be ground to dust.The Democratic politician who fully
understands Democratic tactics has no
use for first-class public schools. The
saloon is his recruiting office.ONLY political humbugs are talking
calamity now, for the reason that all
conditions are excellent. For the same
reason it is a Republican year.How long is the high and mighty
Board of Public Works going to pay
\$105 for the same electric light that the
Denny administration paid \$60 for?When Uncle Jerry Rusk is convinced
that the last "nubbin" is ripe, the peo-
ple trust that he will order his weather
clerks to order off this very hot season.The Journal is a newspaper. Its pur-
pose is to furnish the news to its sub-
scribers, and this it will continue to do
without deterioration of quality or less-
ening of quantity after the reduction of
price.A REAL-ESTATE boom is a bad thing.
Indianapolis had one once, and doesn't
want another. A newspaper boom is a
different thing, and the Journal is enjoy-
ing one of its own. Now is the time to
subscribe.The laborer abroad is worth \$4.50 a
week to the American farmer as a customer
while every American laborer and every
member of his family is worth \$90 each
to the American farmer as a purchaser
of his products.WOULD it not be better for all con-
cerned if patrolmen should be kept on
their beats and kept on the alert after
the persons who are setting fire to
stables instead of turning them into
Sullivan claqueurs?If Democratic stumbers and organs
should again advise merchants to stock
up because of the passage of a sound Re-
publican protective tariff act, they would
not accept such an exhortation as advice
as they did a year ago.The Democratic papers in New York
are telling of the benefactions of candi-
date Flower, but they do not add that
he got the money with which to make
them in Wall street by what is known
as "railroad wrecking."It takes twelve pages to hold all the
news the Journal has to offer this morn-
ing. Whenever increased space is
needed the demand will be met, and this
rule will hold good after the reduction
in price as well as before.REPUBLICANS can stand this hot
weather, because they know that it
means a perfect corn crop, but it must
torture those Democrats, poor things,
who link Democratic success with
chinch-bug wheat and frost-bitten corn.If the fear that the Democrats in Con-
gress can pass a silver-coinage bill over
the President's veto is removed, as the
talk of Governor Campbell and Repre-
sentative Mills leads one to suspect, all
the conditions of prosperity are assured.BOOK-KEEPER: No, you are not to
blame for not being able to understand
Controller Woolen's statement. It has
been shown to several expert account-
ants, and none of them can interpret it.
It seems to be modeled on some obso-
lete plan.THE News says there is a corporation
combine against Sullivan. This is al-
most equal to the Sentinel's discovery
that President Frenzel is trying to pre-
vent an increase of natural gas rates.
There is danger that the organs will
overdo themselves.THERE is no possible occasion for a
Republican or tax-payer to vote a mixed
ticket, but now that Judge Ayers has
let out the conspiracy to induce Republi-
cans to scratch to the end that their
ballots may be thrown away, the Re-
publican who indulges in that unneces-
sary diversion may be said to desire to
throw his ballot away.UNDER the amended election law, the
way to vote a straight Republican ticket
is to place the stamp within the large
square surrounding the eagle at the

head of the ticket. This is all the
stamp that is necessary for a straight
Republican ticket, and any more is apt
to invalidate one's vote. We take it for
granted that all Republicans will want
to vote the straight ticket, and would
emphasize the fact that the way to do
this is to stamp the square surrounding
the eagle. A Democrat wishing to
scratch his ticket should stamp the
square in front of the names of those for
whom he wishes to vote, whether on the
Democratic or the Republican ballot. A
scratched ticket should not be stamped
on the large square surrounding the
eagle at the top, because that means a
straight ticket. A scratched ticket
should be stamped in front of individ-
ual names only.

MR. FRENZEL AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At the meeting of the School Board,
Monday night, Mr. Frenzel made a
sweeping attack on the management of
the public schools, and especially of the
High-school, denouncing both as ex-
travagant and inefficient. He declared
that the public schools are not as well
managed now as they were in former
years, and had been deteriorating ever
since he had been on the board, though
he did not insinuate that his presence
on the board was the cause of the de-
terioration. Of the High-school he said:
"All the public knows of this system is
the profusion of flowers and white
dresses seen at Tomlinson Hall twice a
year." The superintendent of schools
came in for a part of Mr. Frenzel's in-
temperate remarks. One of his per-
sonal organs, the Sentinel, followed yes-
terday with an attack on the School
Board, which, it says, "has become an
excessiveness on the body-politic," and de-
mands that it be wiped out of existence.

The occasion of this characteristic out-
burst on the part of Mr. Frenzel was the
raising of the school-tax rate from 20
cents on the \$100 to 23 cents. The total
levy for the next year is fixed at 27 cents,
of which 2 cents are for library purposes
and 3 cents for the manual training-
school. There was no objection to either
of these rates, both of which are con-
ceded to be low enough. Mr. Frenzel
made his fight on the levy for school
purposes. As a business question it
should have been discussed in a business-
like manner and without any exhibition
of personal or partisan feeling, both of
which Mr. Frenzel exhibited in a con-
spicuous degree. He will find, as he gets
older, that no one man knows every-
thing, or can always have his own way
in all matters, especially when his way
is not right.

The school levy of 23 cents was recom-
mended by the finance committee of the
board after careful consideration, be-
cause it was believed necessary. The
actual cost of the schools last year was
\$278,709, and the estimated cost for next
year is \$289,400, showing an estimated
increase of \$10,691. Part of this in-
crease is due to the natural growth of
the city and the necessity of providing
for a growing army of children, and
part to changes in the High-school al-
ready ordered or approved by the board.
The portion of the increase chargeable
to the High-school is about \$3,000, while
the salaries of three additional teachers
made necessary by an increase in the
number of classes. No salaries have
been increased, although some new
teachers will have to be employed next
year in the graded schools. The esti-
mated cost of tuition next year is \$225,-
000 against \$216,133 last year. If the
schools are to be kept up at all, teachers
must be employed and must be paid.
We do not think any person will say
they are now receiving too much.

The board is now carrying a deficit of
\$24,624, which, in addition to the esti-
mated expenditure next year of \$289,400,
makes \$314,024 that has to be provided
for. The new levy of 23 cents will not
become available until May, 1892,
and it is estimated that, in connection
with the State apportionment, liquor
licenses and other sources of revenue, it
will yield \$308,002. Deducting from this
the deficit and estimated expenditures
for next year, leaves a balance of \$6,022,
without making any allowance for de-
linquencies. This is not a large margin
to go on, especially in view of the fact
that the public library is to be moved
next year, and there will be considerable
expense in furnishing the new building,
etc. Besides tuition, there are several
other considerable items of expense to
be provided for, as janitors, \$12,500;
fuel, \$7,200; repairs, \$6,000; supplies,
\$4,500; interest, \$13,500, and others.
These expenses are inseparable from a
proper maintenance of the school system,
and it is unreasonable and unbusiness-
like to attack them without showing how
they can be avoided or reduced. No
doubt a large amount of money could
be saved in a dollars-and-cents point of
view by dismantling half the school-
houses, discharging half the teachers
and janitors, and closing both the high-
schools. We hardly think, however,
that the people would approve that
policy. As long as the city continues to
grow the public-school system must
grow with it, and this necessarily means
some additional expense. A new build-
ing must occasionally be erected and
old ones must be kept in repair. Last
year repairs cost \$7,246, and the esti-
mated cost next year is \$6,000. Teach-
ers must be employed and paid, and
other necessary expenses of the system
must be met. The people are proud of
the public schools, and do not want to
see the standard lowered. They do,
indeed, expect the School Board and the
officers to practice economy and avoid
unnecessary expenditures, but they do
not want to see the schools crippled by
a policy that would starve teachers or
turn children into the streets to grow
up in ignorance.

The Sentinel discloses the animus of
Mr. Frenzel's attack on the schools and
the tax rate of 23 cents when it says "it
is pleasant to know that the two Demo-
cratic members of the board, Mr. Fren-
zel and Mr. Galvin, demanded a re-
duction of the levy to 17 cents." In
other words, the two Democratic mem-
bers of the board were willing to
cripple the schools in order to be able
to go before the people with a claim
that they had reduced the tax levy. This
is the same trick they are trying in
municipal affairs—trying to cut off local

revenue in order to lighten the bur-
den of State taxes imposed by a Demo-
cratic Legislature. This is the animus of
Mr. Frenzel's attack on the public
schools and of the Sentinel's demand
that the School Board shall be abolished.

THE DEMOCRATIC SALARY GRAB.

The position of the News on the sal-
ary grab deserves a moment's attention.
It is that the Republican councilmen
who voted for the increase in salaries
were guilty of bad faith, unless the or-
dinance was valid, and that the suit to
restrain present officials from drawing
the increase was itself disreputable.
The fact is the ordinance is valid. The
councilmen who voted for it voted for a
lawful measure. The charter gave the
Council the power to increase salaries.
But the charter forbids the present set
of officers from taking the increase.
This is the point. To introduce the or-
dinance and vote for it was right, if the
Council believed in larger salaries.
That is one question. But, by the
charter, such an ordinance cannot
be taken advantage of by
present officers. The present city offi-
cers were wrong-doers in taking money
which the charter declared they should
not take. They violated the law. Was
a councilman who voted for a valid or-
dinance, which was to take effect with
the next set of officers, estopped from
bringing a suit to prevent the violation
of the charter by present officials? If
so, the charter is inoperative, because,
whenever salaries are raised, the in-
crease is never to take effect until suc-
cessors to the incumbents are elected or
appointed. To vote for a future ad-
vance is, according to the News, to
authorize a present steal; and to favor a
lawful increase for future officers is to
advocate an unlawful entrance to the
people's money by present offi-
cers. It may well be questioned
whether increased salaries should be
given a Board of Public Works whose
members sit only two hours every other
day, delaying public business by their
inattention to duties. It is probable
that the people do not care to increase
the pay of a controller whose deputy
does the work, and who refuses to open
his books to inspection. But a council-
man might lawfully vote for such an
increase. That is quite a different ques-
tion from the looting of the city treasury
by a set of officials who try to crawl
under the provisions of an ordinance in-
tended and required by the charter to
apply to their successors. The Republi-
can councilmen had the lawful right to
enact an ordinance to raise salaries,
but the present Democratic city officers
were without excuse for taking money
out of the city treasury which they were
forbidden to take. The wrong done
was an outrage. It was the wrong of the
officers who took money which was not
theirs. It was the wrong of Mayor Sul-
livan, who did not stop it, and of the
Democratic city attorney, who encour-
aged it. It was the public duty of a
councilman who voted for a lawful ordi-
nance to prevent its abuse by men to
whom it did not and could not refer.
The charter was passed to give new
safeguards to the people's money. One
part of it is as sacred as another. There
are always newspapers which defend
the grabbers of public money. But this
paper shall stand to uphold the safe-
guards of the city treasury, and to con-
demn unlawful raids on it.

DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

When Mayor Sullivan sent to the
Council the city controller's estimates
for city expenses next year, he ac-
companied them with a letter in
which he said: "These amounts have
been carefully considered by the
various boards, then revised by the
controller and myself, and I recom-
mend them to you as substantially cor-
rect. It gives me great pleasure to be
able to recommend to you 65 cents, in
addition to a 50-cent poll, as a tax rate
sufficient to pay these estimated ex-
penses." The estimates thus submitted
amounted to \$779,036.24.

The Council has overruled the Mayor
and controller by cutting down the es-
timates and reducing the levy. Consider-
ing that these conclusions were the re-
sult of the concentrated wisdom of the
present administration and had been
carefully revised by the Mayor and con-
troller, this is somewhat remarkable.
The estimates have been reduced about
\$45,000, and the levy reduced to 60 cents.
The city engineer's office has been re-
duced \$2,500, leaving it at \$15,170, which
is still \$11,574 more than it was under
the last year of Republican adminis-
tration. The fire-department pay-roll
is reduced \$10,000, leaving it at
\$93,910, which is still \$23,000 more than
it was under the last year of Republican
administration. And so on. These re-
ductions in the estimates and the reduc-
tion of the tax levy are equivalent to an
arraignment of the Sullivan administra-
tion for extravagance. In fact, one end
of the administration repudiates the
other. It is a house divided against
itself.

A LAST YEAR'S LAMENT.

In looking over the speeches of Demo-
cratic leaders in Ohio and Iowa, one is
surprised to find that such men as Mills
of Texas, Boies of Iowa, and Campbell
of Ohio are talking of "the cloud that is
now darkening the land," and of "the
distress which the country is now suffer-
ing." It is a long time since the country
really experienced distress such as is
experienced in other countries. There
has been an agricultural depression in
this country for several years because
rather more wheat, corn and meat have
been produced than could be disposed
of, which has been mainly due to the
large yields of wheat and rye in other
countries. The "darkening cloud" il-
lustration was a good one last year in
connection with the lies about the Mc-
Kinley law, just then enacted. The
"distress" racket was worked to the ut-
most limit last year. Even if con-
ditions were not so favorable as
they are, it was so overworked
last year that it could not do
much for the calamity leaders

this year. It has been worked al-
ready for a great deal more than it is
worth, and should be left to professional
calamityites like Weaver, Pepper and
Simpson. The farmers of the West
know that they have not seen such
a year in a decade as is the year 1891.
They have not only good crops but good
prices. Consequently, to tell men in
Ohio who are selling wheat for nearly a
dollar a bushel, corn for sixty or seventy
cents, and hogs for a higher price than
they have brought for years, that they
are in a distressed condition, is to invite
ridicule and provoke contempt. To con-
dole with audiences of wage-earners,
who were never so generally employed
and who rarely, if ever, had so bright a
prospect before them over "a cloud that is
now darkening the land," is sure to
call forth the remark, "what are you driv-
ing?" The calamity business is played
out, and the Lament of Distress is a
back number. Those who are dragging
these old battered relics before audi-
ences this year are a year behind the
times, and all the intelligent people of
this country in both parties know it,
and know it so thoroughly that they
will brand those as humbugs who at-
tempt to parade them before the public.

A DEFIANT CHALLENGE.

In his speech as president of the
Massachusetts Republican convention
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge called those
people to account who are prattling
about "the billion-dollar Congress" in a
manly and defiant manner. The Republi-
can Congress appropriated \$170,000,000
more than did its Democratic prede-
cessor. Of this increase \$113,000,000
went to pay the pensions of veterans of
the late war. Upon this point the
Massachusetts Representative proved the
robustness of his Republicanism and the
faith he has in doing justice to the
veteran, in the following defiant chal-
lenge to Democrats and others in the
North who secretly assail the pension
system as they and their fathers did the
Union cause in 1861-65:

In books and by-ways and in irrespon-
sible newspapers the Democrats have un-
doubtedly assailed the pension legisla-
tion and the pension appropriations of the
Republican party. If they are opposed to
them, let them have the courage of their
convictions, come out openly and say so
officially. I challenge them to do it. If they
have not the courage to utter with au-
thority what they are mattering under
breath, then let them hold their peace. Let
them either specifically denounce us for
our pension appropriations or let them
hereafter say nothing more about the one
hundred and thirteen millions increase
which we made. If they are silent, they
assent; if they speak out against us, we
will fight them on this theme as on all
others.

The Republican Congress kept the
pledge of the national Republican con-
vention to the veterans, and the Republi-
can party will stand by that action, or,
as Mr. Lodge says, "We will fight them
on this theme as on all others." But in
the States of the North like Indiana,
Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, etc., there
is not a Democratic orator or orator who
will dare to come out openly in hostility
to the pension policy of the Republican
Congress. That act of selfishness is
reserved for the leading Democratic and
Cleveland organs of New York city,
which even there dare not do it openly,
and for Democratic papers in the South,
which have nothing to lose by denounc-
ing the "pension steal," as they call it.

The Journal's news columns are worth
to its patrons far more than the price of
the paper these days, but no one should
on that account neglect to study the ad-
vertisements. To omit them is to miss
a lot of good reading as well as im-
portant and useful information.

BEGINNING with Oct. 1 the price of
the Journal will be reduced to 20 cents
a week for seven papers, \$8 a year by
mail, or \$10 Sunday included. Do not
wait until that date to send your sub-
scription. Order the paper now and get
your name on the list.

Now that the levies are all footed up,
it appears that the people of Indianapo-
lis will be compelled to pay \$346,458.08
more of taxes in 1891 than they did in
1890—an increase of 31.3 per cent.
Verily, Democracy is a tax.

THE Rev. Joseph Tarkington, who died
at his home, near Greensburg, yesterday,
was one of the pioneers of Indiana, and
a typical specimen of the class of men
who assisted in laying the social founda-
tion of the State. His duties as an
itinerant Methodist preacher during a
long series of years took him into various
parts of the State, and brought him
into contact with large numbers of peo-
ple, on all of whom he exerted the whole-
some influence of a strong, aggressive and
highly religious nature. The good influ-
ence of such a man in a new and formative
community cannot be estimated.

THE Louisville Commercial, always
bright and enterprising, shows the signs
of prosperity that such qualities in a news-
paper bring about. From a four-page
sheet it has grown in size to six, and now
eight pages, and has an accompanying in-
crease of interesting features. It deserves
success.

DON'T forget that after the 1st of October
the Journal will be delivered to subscribers
for 20 cents a week, including Sunday.
Such an opportunity for securing a first-
class, high-toned newspaper at a low price
has never before been offered to the Indiana
public.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
1. What is the amount of seigniorage which
the government receives for the coinage of silver
during the last year? 2. What was the amount
of silver coined during the last year?

1. Seigniorage is the charge which govern-
ment imposes upon those who take
bullion to the mint to be coined on their
own account. There can be no seigniorage,
so far as silver is concerned, since the United
States does not receive silver bullion to be
coined into standard gold. It buys the
bullion and coins it on its own account.
Until 1853 a charge of one-half of 1 per cent.
was made for coining bullion into legal-
tender money. In 1853 this charge was
reduced to one-fifth of 1 per cent., which
was in turn abolished by the re-
sumption act of 1875. If free coinage
of silver should be adopted the govern-
ment would receive nothing for the
coinage of silver bullion. Under the
silver law known as the Allison-Bland act
the treasury was compelled to purchase not
less than 2,000,000 ounces of silver per
month, and coin it into standard silver dol-
lars. As the silver bullion in a silver dol-
lar has been purchased for from 74 to 80
cents, the government has realized the dif-
ference between the legal tender and the
bullion value, which has varied with the
price of silver. This, however, is not
properly speaking, seigniorage, though
such reference is made to it in the reports
of the Secretary of the Treasury. The total
amount of silver purchased under the act
of February, 1878, when the Allison-Bland
law was passed, to Aug. 12, 1890, the date
of the passage of the present silver law, was
323,635,576.19 standard ounces, costing \$308,-
199,261.71—an average of \$1.068 per ounce.
If the silver dollar had the same in-
trinsic value as the gold the silver would
be worth \$1.29 per ounce, fine. The net
profit of the government on the coinage of
silver during the twelve years of the Allis-
on-Bland law was \$95,635,057.41. 2. The
number of silver dollars coined during the
fiscal year which ended June 30, 1891, was

resolutions denouncing him for "cor-
ruption and villainy," and a betrayal of
the farmers' interests to monopoly.

DESPITE the loss of gold during June
and July, the condition of the New York
banks is much stronger than a year ago,
the excess of reserve over the legal re-
quirement being \$7,357,350. In the mean-
time gold is coming back to this country
as rapidly as it began to go abroad. To
Sept. 19, \$4,000,000 had come to New
York during the present month, indicat-
ing that not less than \$7,000,000 will
reach us during September.

BUSINESS, and not politics, has been the
characteristic of Mayor Sullivan's adminis-
tration.—News.

Such business, for instance, as the over-
drawing of appropriations, the increase
of expenses in the fire department pay-
roll from \$64,990 to \$94,910, and in the
city engineer's office from \$3,596 to \$17,-
670. Pretty costly business, that.

THE News sees defeat staring the
Democracy in the face, and raises the
false cry of corporate combination in
favor of Herod. The voters are pretty
well informed as to which ticket the
beer syndicate, the street-railway com-
pany and other corporations favor, and
are not likely to be deceived.

THE News raises the cry that the
corporations are in league to defeat
candidate Sullivan. Is it possible that
the beer syndicate and the corporations
of which Mr. John P. Frenzel is the
head have come over to the Republican
side? Will the News please turn a little
more light on this matter?

THE street-railway company and the
beer syndicate are powerful agencies on
election day, but the Journal does not
believe the statement of the News that
the corporations have combined to se-
cure the defeat of Sullivan. The com-
bination, if one exists, means no harm
to that gentleman.

A BUSINESS man who traveled through
Ohio last week and was at the State fair
says that the enthusiasm and courage of
the campaign seems to be monopolized by
the Republicans, who are confident
of victory, while the Democrats profess
that they are barely hopeful. It is a
Republican year.

TALK about a campaign of education,
the fact that a bushel of wheat will buy
twice as much sugar as it would a year
ago, and mainly through Republican
legislation, is an object lesson which
commends Republicanism. It is a stump-
speaker in every farmer's home.

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own account. There can be no seigniorage,
so far as silver is concerned, since the United
States does not receive silver bullion to be
coined into standard gold. It buys the
bullion and coins it on its own account.
Until 1853 a charge of one-half of 1 per cent.
was made for coining bullion into legal-
tender money. In 1853 this charge was
reduced to one-fifth of 1 per cent., which
was in turn abolished by the re-
sumption act of 1875. If free coinage
of silver should be adopted the govern-
ment would receive nothing for the
coinage of silver bullion. Under the
silver law known as the Allison-Bland act
the treasury was compelled to purchase not
less than 2,000,000 ounces of silver per
month, and coin it into standard silver dol-
lars. As the silver bullion in a silver dol-
lar has been purchased for from 74 to 80
cents, the government has realized the dif-
ference between the legal tender and the
bullion value, which has varied with the
price of silver. This, however, is not
properly speaking, seigniorage, though
such reference is made to it in the reports
of the Secretary of the Treasury. The total
amount of silver purchased under the act
of February, 1878, when the Allison-Bland
law was passed, to Aug. 12, 1890, the date
of the passage of the present silver law, was
323,635,576.19 standard ounces, costing \$308,-
199,261.71—an average of \$1.068 per ounce.
If the silver dollar had the same in-
trinsic value as the gold the silver would
be worth \$1.29 per ounce, fine. The net
profit of the government on the coinage of
silver during the twelve years of the Allis-
on-Bland law was \$95,635,057.41. 2. The
number of silver dollars coined during the
fiscal year which ended June 30, 1891, was

\$6,322,502. By the present law the coinage
is optional after July 1, 1891, but \$76,000
dollars were coined in July, and 1,180,000 in
August.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Breezy Comment.
Watts—What did you think of the new tem-
perature lecturer? You seemed to be interested.
Fotts—He may be all right, but I don't know.
No man in his business should go around wear-
ing a beard as full as a coat.

A Fragile Creature.
Citizen—I presume, my friend, that it has been
some time since you enjoyed the delights of a
bath?
Hungry Higgins—Ain't took none since I lost
me 'ermometer.
"Hm."
No 'ermometer. To tell if the water was at
exactly 98°. Me health is delicate, you know."

The European Situation.
THE TURKEY.
(Sole.)

It really seems to me that I
Am destined for the lurch;
I scarcely know which way to fly,
I'll take a try at roosting high—
THE LION AND THE BEAR.
(Duo.)

My friend, come off the perch!
Unconsidered Trifles.
Heaven helps those that help themselves, but
praying for your daily bread does not entitle you to
the entire bakery.

The fellow that is "young enough to wait" is
the very one that doesn't want to.

A good many self-made men evidently got
tired before the job was finished.

Boston, it is said, has an asylum for cats,
where "everything is done for ailing kittens and
invalid